Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, September 3, 1817.

28. Volume). (Number 1422

A CARD.

MR. LOUGHLIN respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he finds considerable inconvenience arises from his Auctions being held on the day he first fixed upon, namely Friday and Saturday; he therefore, for the better convenience of all parties concerned therein, proposes holding his public sales in future on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Bombay, 31 September, 1817.

Sales By Auction.

ON TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY NEXT,
The 9th and 10th Instant.
THE
Undermentioned Property
WILL BE
EXPOSED FOR SALE
at
LOUGHLIN'S
NEW AUCTION ROOM,
No. 5.
Hummum Street,
V i z.

A VARIETY of choice Wines, Malt Liquors and Spirits, a small quantity of Jewellry, Silver Ware and plated Ware; also a new fashionable Chariot Harness, a Lady's elegant new side Saddle, and Hunting Saddles; all complete, of superior makers and of the latest and most approved invention.

On the abovementioned days, a small quantity of neat Household furniture &c. the property of a Gentleman about to proceed to Europe will likewise be exposed for sale.

Catalogues of the whole will be circulated previous to the time of sale.

Bombay, 3d September 1817.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament and Codicil of CURSETJEE COONVERJEE late of Surat Parsee Inhabitant deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay in its Eclesiastical Jurisdiction, to CURSETJEE MANOCKJEE of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant one of the Executors appointed by the said Will and Codicil, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, 3d September, 1817.

જાહેર ખબર *

મરનાર પારશી ખરશેદજી કુવરજી અંગ્રેલનો શ્રરતનો રહેવાશી હતો તેને પોતાનુ વશીઅત નામાનો એખતીઆર શ્રી મુમબઇના શીકાડર કોરટના હુકમથી પાર શી ખરશેદજી માંજેકજીને આપે લો છે માટે ઇમણીને વશીઅત નામા

Freight

TO
MUSCAT, BUSHIRE,
AND
BUSSORAH.
THE SHIP
Lady Barlow
Captain William Roy,

IS now ready to receive Goods on freight for the above mentioned Ports, and will sail as soon as her Cargo is completed.

Apply at the Office of Messrs FORBES and Co. or to the Commander on board.

Bombay, 3d September.

DEATH.]—On the 22d ult. at the village of Ittola in Guzerat, Brevet Colonel William East, C. B., commanding officer of His Highness the Guicowar's Subsidiary, and the field force at Baroda; after a period of zealous and active services of 35 years, in which he has frequently received the approbation and thanks of this Government; and he was one of the officers selected by his royal highness the Prince Regent, for the honorable distinction of Companion of the Bath.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 3D SEPTEMBER, 1817.

Since publishing our Extra, two Ships have arrived from Europe, the *Traveller*, Captain A. Hutchinson, and the *Asia*, Captain A. Greig, the one having left the River on the 27th. and the other St. Helens, the 22d of April. The heads of intelligence, they bring, have been nearly all anticipated by the Madras Journals; but having been kindly favored with the loan of some late Chronicles we have been able to collect a variety of important details. From them it is manifest that Ministers have much upon their hands; so much, indeed, as to render it doubtful whether some of the best interests of the Mother Country are not, at this moment, in considerable jeopardy.

A Bill is in progress through Parliament to afford Ministers the power of relieving the present distress and calamities of the Poor, by an issue of two and a half Millions of Exchequer Bills; and a clause has been introduced at the suggestion of Mr. Brougham, by which Bills for 100l. and 50l. each may be issued, so that they may become part of the circulating medium of the Country. This will no doubt prove of great benefit to all classes in England.

Mr. Tierney we are happy to say, was well enough, on the 29th of April, to make his promised motion for the abolition of the office of third Secretary of State. As might, however, be expected he was unsuccessful, the Noes being 190 and the Ayes only 87.

The late report, as to a Brevet promotion being speedily about to take place, proves to be unfounded.

Chief Baron Thompson died at Bath in his 73d year.

We are happy in perceiving that the Vice Chancellor had so much recovered as to be able to take his seat again in Court.

Mr. Alexander, the Master in Chancery, will, it is said, be the new Judge, and Mr. Cooke the new Master.

It would appear from the preface to Wat Tyler that Mr. Southey wrote the article entitled "Parliamentary Reform" in the 31st number of the Quarterly Review.

More free traders are said to be coming here. Three have been named to us, the *Albing*, the *Lord Sidmouth* and the *Supply*.

Captain Weller of the Huddart took leave of the Court of Directors on the 16th of April.

The Carmarthen was expected to sail about the 4th of May.

The Earl of Buckinghamshire, which sailed from hence, made Bantry, on the Coast of Ireland, on the 2d of April. All the Passengers were well.

English Extracts.

By way of answer to the observations of *The Courier* on the subject of the Holy Alliance, which assert the utter inoffensiveness of this reverend conspiracy, we cannot do better than give the following extracts from a pamphlet recently published in Germany, by a M. KRUG, a professor of philosophy at Leipsic, and an Author of some consideration in Germany, which has come into our hands. Our readers will see not only the anticipation of the attack on Turkey, but the hints thrown out of a renewal of the *continental system*, in opposition to what is called our "maritime despotism." Does *The Courier* contemplate this with satisfaction?

"The Turkish Province of Bosnia, which scarcely contains a million of inhabitants, has within a short period, lost through the plague 500,000 persons. Three years ago, on an accurate enumeration, the Catholics were found to amout to 112,000, of whom hardly the half now remain, and the evil has not yet ceased to rage. The poor Christians, full of alarm, abandoned their houses, fled to the woods, and endeavoured to renounce all intercourse with the Turks, but they could not succeed in their object, *as the Turks, through intentional malignity fell upon a thousand means of disseminating the malady*; broke even into the convents and religious houses of visited the Christians with the sole view of infecting them. The former Vizir, one of the most cruel tyrants, through their malice added greatly to the ravages of this dreadful malady; for when he advanced with his whole army against Mostar & Sarajovo, he spread the plague through the whole of that country; he produced a famine, and forced the people, for the sake of procuring food, to come into contact with each other, by which means all were infected. And such a Government is to be still allowed to rule with its despotic sceptre one of the fairest regions of Europe, and one of the most ingenious nations of Christendom, a nation connected with antiquity by such grand recollections.

"The Holy Alliance ought to demand of the Turks to cease to treat the Christians subjected to them as Slaves, and when they revolt at such treatment, not to inflict such dreadful punishments on them as they have lately done on the worthy Servians. Should the Turks refuse to listen to this just demand, and continue to enforce their pestilential & brutal barbarity by arms, then they might with justice be driven back to the regions from whence they issued.

"It is remarkable that the English should be so tenderly alive to the interests of the Turkish Sultan, and apprehensive of the possibility of attack of his European possessions on the part of the Holy Alliance, while they themselves in another quarter of the world are robbing one Prince after another of their Thrones, and adding their possessions without scruple to their already overgrown Empire. O ye wise economists! continue to fill your bags, and to worship with devotion the Mammon of Unrighteousness. The Lord will in due time hold his reckoning with you.

"With no less justice should the Holy Alliance endeavour to put an end to the commercial and maritime despotism of England, either by open attack, or by the voluntary introduction of a Continental System, which, however, ought to rest on another foundation than that of NAPOLEON, which merely aimed at universal dominion by land and sea, and therefore could not possibly have a durable existence."

[*The Morning Chronicle*,—*April* 18.

SEDITIOUS MEETING BILL.

On Friday last two Gentlemen appeared, by appointment, before the Magistrates of London, in General Quarter Sessions, at the Sessions Hall, in the Old Bailey, as Members and Officers of the Academical Society held in Chancery-lane, and produced the books of regulations, list of Members, &c. together with a petition for a license. The Magistrates present were the Lord Mayor, with Aldermen Sir John Perring, Sir William Domville, and Joshua Jonathan Smith. Their petition, which was duly presented and read, prayed for a license. "for the investigation and discussion of philosophical, literary, historical, and political subjects, as heretofore," at the rooms of the Society.

Some question arising from the word political, the following discussion took place:—

Lord Mayor.—What class of political questions forms the subject of your debates?

Petitioners.—Politics generally, my Lord, under the restrictions specified in the books in your Lordship's hands, and subject to the approval or rejection of a council. We are ready to produce our books and give any information that may be required.

Alderman Smith.—This is too general; it would admit unlimited discussion, and open a door for debates of the most improper tendency.

Petitioners.—References to our list of members, and printed rules, will remove all fear of abuse. This society has existed above nineteen years, with unimpeached character; and was licensed by the Magistrates of Hatton-garden, under the former act, with no hesitation, and with the single doubt whether it came within the provisions of the statute. No persons are eligible but members of universities or inns of court, and many of its members have been, and are, members likewise of the House of Commons.

Lord Mayor.—In short, it is a school of oratory?

Petitioners.—Yes, my Lord, private application was made to the law Officers of the crown for exemption, but we were referred to the sessions, as a matter of course. Your Worship will observe, that a license will not protect us from the consequences of its abuse. Our meetings will still be open to your visitation, the license revokable at discretion, and ourselves personally liable for any breach of order, morality, or propriety in our debates.

Alderman Smith.—I think such a license would be highly objectionable.

Lord Mayor.—I see no objection.

Alderman Smith.—I do. If a license be granted, what is the use of the Act?

Lord Mayor.—The Society has complied with its provisions, and satisfied its object, by furnishing notice of its place of meeting, the names of its members, and its rules and regulations. Before this application, we might be, and perhaps were, ignorant of its existence altogether; but now it is brought immediately under the eye and controul of the magistracy, which is all that the Act intended.

Alderman Smith.—But this will allow debates upon the politics of the day.

Lord Mayor.—And why not? To refuse a license to these gentlemen, would be depriving them of a privilege enjoyed by every tavern meeting or public-dinner. It cannot be that the Legislature means to prevent all political discussion, but merely to place it under regulations.

Sir John Perring.—Undoubtedly, it never was intended to put down all political discussion. I think the Society entitled to a license, and am ready to sign.

Alderman Smith.—I object most strongly; the purpose of the Act is to put down all political debate whatever.

Sir William Domville concurred in this sentiment.

Lord Mayor.—Impossible! This is a very serious question, and we must act deliberately in the face of the country. I think it my duty as a magistrate to sign this license, and should be ashamed of myself if I refused it. I am ready to sign.

Alderman Smith.—I am not ashamed. I will never sign such a license. Will the gentlemen consent to strike out the word political.

Petitioners. We cannot consent to that.

Alderman Smith.—Will you take a license on condition to furnish the magistrates beforehand with the questions for debate subject to their approval? I have no objection to grant a license on those conditions.

Petitioners.—We cannot take a license on such terms. The society is open to your inspection and controul; if the magistrates doubt our discretion, conduct, or principles, they may come in person, or send an inspector. We shall refuse a license so shackled.

Alderman Smith.—That is quite enough for me. Do you hear that?

Lord Mayor.—I think we have no right to impose such conditions, and see no occasion for them.

Alderman Smith.—The flippant answer of this gentleman satisfies me.

Petitioner.—Sir, I am sorry you so much mistake my meaning. We come as officers of the society, and have no authority to compromise its rules, or to bind it to such terms as you have offered. I repeat again we are not authorized, and must refuse such a license.

Lord Mayor.—Certainly you are not authorized. I conceive it my duty to grant your application, and will sign it immediately.

Sir John Perring concurred. Aldermen Domville and Smith strenuously opposed; but the petitioners expressed themselves satisfied, as the Act required the signature of two magistrates only. Here, however, the Clerk interposed, on the ground that the act of two would be the act of the sessions; and as there was an equality of voices, the license could not pass. This objection finally prevailed over the contrary interpretation in favour of the petitioners. Before retiring however, the applicants addressed the Bench as follows:—

Petitioners.—My Lord, are we then to understand that the sessions refuse our license, yes or no?

Lord Mayor.—I am afraid so. Sir John Perring and myself are ready to sign it, but what can be done? We cannot get over this difficulty.

Petitioners.—We thank your Lordship, and shall know what further course to adopt.

The license was accordingly declared to be refused.

The Earl of HYNDFORD died at Mauldslie Castle on Friday, in the 60th year of his age. The greater part of his time was devoted to agricultural pursuits at Westra, and to the embellishment of his princely seat at Mauldslie. He was one of the most skilful farmers in a district particularly distinguished for the excellence of its farming. Mauldslie, his patrimonial inheritance, is now separated from the Hyndford estate. It has fallen to his Lordship's sister, Mrs. NISBET, of Carfin. Sir JOHN ANSTRUTHER, Bart. succeeds to the entailed estate. The title is extinct.

We rejoice to learn that Mr. SPEAKER has received considerable benefit to the complaint in his eyes, by cupping. We have mentioned that a negociation was on foot for his retirement. The Right Honourable Gentleman holds a sinecure place in Ireland worth 1,560l. To this a pension of 3,000l. a year and a Peerage would be added, as his reward for service in the Chair; and the only question is as to the duration of the pension, whether for two or three lives. In the instance of Lord ONSLOW the pension, we think, was for two lives. Some difficulty occurs as to the successor. Mr. MANNERS SUTTON, it is said, hesitates on account of his short vision; Mr. CANNING has proposed Mr. STURGES BOURNE, and Mr. COURTENAY has been mentioned. The person best qualified for the situation happens to sit on the wrong bench for Ministerial favour. A political situation which gives to the holder precedence as the first Gentleman Commoner in the land, should be such an object to the eldest sons of old and opulent families, as to prepare themselves by study for the place, since it leads so properly to a Peerage, and by which the country need not also be burthened with a pension.

The Morning Chronicle,—April 21.

Some German Papers came to hand last night, which contain the following additional Commentary upon the Holy Alliance:—

VIENNA, APRIL 4.

According to letters from Constantinople the Turkish Army is going to be put on the war establishment, and great activity prevails in the military preparations and armaments. If these accounts should be confirmed, there will remain no doubt of the object of these dispositions. The Russian Army is not yet put on the peace establishment; and according to the last accounts considerable levies are making in Poland. These circumstances seem to indicate a misunderstanding between Russia and the Sublime Porte, which it would not be easy to adjust if the Porte does not resolve on some sacrifice. It is well known that in 1813 Russia, in order to be able to employ all its military force without division against the French armies, was obliged to conclude a disadvantageous peace with Turkey, the results of which was, the sacrifice of the fruits of several years expensive war, and it restored above 4000 square leagues of conquered country.

It is difficult to believe that Russia will acquiesce during peace in conditions extorted from it by the force of imperious circumstances, and the more, as it has renewed its alliances with all the European powers, or is on friendly terms with them. England and France are equally unable to do any thing for the Turks, and Austria and Prussia interest themselves too little in the existence of this barbarous power to quarrel with Russia on that account.

We may then see the period approach when the ancient Greek Empire, which has become a desert under the oppression of Oriental despotism, would return under the dominion of a Christian Power. Whatever may be said, the existence of the Ottoman Power in Europe is a monument of the narrow policy of the European Powers in former times.

It is an outrage to Christianity, and to the laws of nations introduced into the civilized world. It is the duty of Christian Princes to extend the empire of truth, knowledge, and justice; how can they suffer a Power to exist in the midst of them, which despises the laws of nations, imposes on millions of wretches the iron yoke of despotism, and which considers the Christians as its natural enemies, a State which encourages and protects pirates, whose weakness converts its provinces into theatres of bloodshed, where civil war exercises all its horrors, a State which affords its subjects no security for their persons or property, and which in fine, cannot be any longer protected by Christian Powers.

Let it be abandoned to its fate, and millions of wretches will be delivered from the chains of tyranny.

In yesterday's paper we gave the statement of what passed in the open Court of Sessions in the Old Bailey on the Petition of the Academical Society of Chancerylane for a license under the Gagging Bill. It is well worthy of attention. We have now for the first time an explicit declaration from the Bench of their interpretation of this extraordinary statute. It was expressly declared by two Magistrates, that the object of the Seditious Meeting Bill it TO PUT DOWN ALL POLITICAL DISCUSSION WHATSOEVER!!! Observe, these were their very words, for our Reporter took accurate note of them—*to put down all political discussion whatsoever!!!* And whence does this sapient dictum proceed?—this is one of the most important parts of the transaction. Why, it proceeds—not from paid Magistrates—not from Magistrates appointed by the Crown—but from Magistrates chosen by the people themselves! If such be the sentiments of London Magistrates, what are we to expect from a country quorum, especially from the reverend members of the Bench, whose respect for "the powers that be" has always been proverbial? Yet this clause of the Act it is proposed to render permanent, so that under this interpretation the people of England are to be forever debarred from all political discussion whatsoever. Moreover, should a license chance to be smuggled through a Session, a single Magistrate is empowered to revoke it, to say nothing of personal intrusion and *surveillance!* From such laws and such expounders, may the PRINCE deliver us!

But Messrs. SMITH and DOMVILLE are invited to come forward and speak for themselves. Their very able Chief Magistrate warned them that they were acting in the face of the country. What in the name of common sense prevented their concurring in the sound exposition of the Statute given by the LORD MAYOR and Sir JOHN PERRING, viz. that the intention was not to annihilate political discussion, but to place it under the control & cognizance of the Magistracy? What think you LORD SIDMOUTH will say of your officious zeal in exceeding even his instruction? Think you he will be grateful to you for when objection was made to the Statute, LORD SIDMOUTH bid us rely on the integrity and moderation of its expounders; if the dictum of the Magistrates be revolting to reason and common sense, they shrug up their shoulders, and refer us to the Statute.

[*The Morning Chronicle,—April 22.*

PARIS, APRIL 17.

The following Autograph Letter from the Emperor of Austria to the relict of Marshal Ney, is handed about at present in the circles of Paris: it is remarkable from the graciousness of its tone towards that Lady, from the opinion it conveys upon the conduct of the ill-fated Marshal, and from the terms in which it designates Napoleon. As to its authenticity, I have nothing to say, that can either confirm or disprove it; your judgment on that head must rest on the bare merits of the Letter itself:—

"MADAME LA PRINCESS DE LA MOSKOWA,

"Your Letter of the 18th January has been delivered into our hands. You express therein the desire of finally fixing your abode in the City of Florence. Our Brother, the Grand Duke, would have hastened to meet your wishes on this point, had he not been desirous of leaving it to ourselves to express the satisfaction we should feel in possessing you, either in our hereditary States, or in the dominion of a Prince of our Family. The Orders of our Cabinet were not intended to apply to you, Madam; you may therefore consider as final the authority to settle in Florence, which you received in April 1816. You may also consider yourself at liberty to choose any residence that may be agreeable to you within our own dominions, it being our wish that you be treated as one of our dearest subjects. We deplored the fatality of the circumstances which brought on the misfortune of your illustrious husband, and impressed with the recollection of his having been the victim of his devotion to a Prince allied to us by the ties of blood, and to her Majesty the Duchess of Parma, our beloved daughter, we make it our duty to concur in offering you every consolation that lies in our power. At the same time that we invite his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke, our beloved Brother, to transmit you himself this Letter, which we have written in our own hand, we beg of him to consider you as possessing our entire friendship.

"Whereupon, Madame la Princesse de la Moskowa, I pray God to preserve you in his holy keeping. "FRANCIS,

"Written at the Palace of Blankembourg, 20th Feb. 1817."

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

LONDON:
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1817.

By yesterday's Mail we received Cadiz letters, dated 1st April. They mention that on that day a convoy of 22 vessels had sailed for Western America. Of these they add, ten have troops on board, and the rest are merchantmen. They, however, do not state what number of men were embarked, how many ships of war formed the convoy, or which was its precise destination. The accounts received at Lloyd's as they do not reach beyond the 30th March, are equally silent on these heads. It has long been known, that the Spanish Government was preparing reinforcements for the Peruvian army, which were to be landed at Arica, in the south Seas; but it is thought, that if the above is the expedition commanded by O'DONNELL, it is bound to the Spanish Main, where it is said the latter is to succeed MORILLO. At all events, the troops, if they have been embarked in ten vessels, cannot exceed 2000 men.

We received yesterday the Paris Papers of Saturday last. A paragraph in one of them states that the Barbary pirates have recommenced their depredations in the Mediterranean and Adriatic upon the vessels of all nations.

Every day proves more and more the distracted state in which the Treaties concluded at the Congress have left the European world. It is well known that Spain protested against the Alliance of the great Powers, because she was not herself admitted as a principal in the Confederacy—yet now she has appealed to those Powers for Mediation between herself and Portugal, as well as for the recovery of her revolted Provinces in South America. The demand too is made in so peremptory a tone, as to prove that FERDINAND relies on the assistance of one of those Powers, if we shall refuse to stand forward in his support; for it is unequivocally hinted, that he is negociating with the Emperor of RUSSIA for the surrender to his Imperial Majesty, upon certain stipulations, of *the Island of Minorca*, which would secure to Russia what she has long aimed at—a most important harbour in the Mediterranean. The demand of Spain is, that we shall compel Portugal to depart from her obvious designs on the Spanish Provinces, by recalling Lord BERESFORD and all our other Officers now serving in the Peninsula, and furnishing a naval armament to proceed to the coast of South America.—Lord CASTLEREAGH finds himself embarrassed by his own Treaties in this as well as in other demands. It is in vain to believe that the many paragraphs and papers in the German Journals against the Ottoman Porte are inserted without design or unauthorized by the Governments. There is no independent speculation of free Editors on the Continent—and many months, nay perhaps many weeks, will not elapse before the plans of the all-grasping Powers will be developed. Report says that the demands of Russia touch us nearly. She agreed to give up the Ionian Islands upon condition of having Wallachia and Moldavia subjected to her power; she demands the fulfillment of that part of the bargain, and an attack on the Turks will be the consequence of this pretext. The Court of St. Petersburg is well aware that the present is the favourable moment for obtaining its darling object. France, the only power that could effectually assist us in maintaining the barrier which the Turkish dominions and Persia formed to our Indian territory, is now removed; and we have neglected our own naval arm, that might have checked their ambition, for the sake of our army, which for this purpose is totally useless.

The Christian Confederacy was founded not on Christian, but on Mahometan principles. Its object was the acquisition of dominion by the bayonet—instead of peace and good will to man, which is the pure essence and end of the Christian dispensation. The object of the Allied Sovereigns are manifest, and, perhaps, there are persons even in England, who, like *Constance* in the play acted last night, exclaim—

"War! War! No Peace! Peace is to us a War."

The Hamburgh letters allude again to the plot, pretended to have been discovered in Sweden. Perhaps, the following extract from their contents will afford as much explanation upon the matter as we are likely to see.—"It is believed, at Stockholm, that this event *will have great influence on the Constitution*, which is to be proposed to the approaching Diet; that the Nobility will very likely be deprived of a great many prerogatives which they now enjoy; and that the Government will be secured *by a great increase of power* against similar attacks for the future."

It appears by the last passages of the Finance Report' that the Marquis CAMDEN'S relinquishment of his fees upon Exchequer Issues will save the public nearly *thirty-five thousand pounds*, this year. Yet, it is not many months, since it was represented as something little short of sedition and disaffection to suggest the propriety of this relinquishment, as indeed it is now to talk of other Sinecurists.

For a long time it was believed that the hostile movement of the Brazilian army was in concert with the Madrid Cabinet, and undertaken by virtue of some stipulation in the marriage contract, or as a co-operating aid. Posterior events have, however, convinced us that Spain is no party to the measure, but, on the contrary, is in high dudgeon at this attack on what she calls her own territory.

The news that a Portuguese army had actually entered a province, still enumerated on European maps as belonging to Spain, reached the Peninsula about the same time the Brazil brides landed in Cadiz, & the circumstance was very near overturning the hymeneal project. One bold Leader in the Spanish Cabinet, who wished that his Master should preferably be allied to the reigning House of Russia, is said to have gone so far as to propose that the two expectant fair ones should be escorted from Cadiz to Lisbon, instead of Madrid, but it was deemed that the affair had gone too far, and it was besides hoped the aggressor would desist on a strong remonstrance, supported by the tears of his absent daughters. The aggression is however, persisted in, notwithstanding prayers and protests; and without entering into the various reports such as event must have given rise to in a Court like that of Madrid, where women act so eminent a part in the drama of the State, or waiting for the decision of the Allied Powers on this head, we shall for a moment transfer ourselves to the other side of the Atlantic, and examine what parties are most affected by the present attempt of Portugal to extend her limits.

Though now the most busy, Spain is of all others the least affected by the progress of Portuguese arms and intrigue in the New World, at least as far as relates to the present incursion, since the territory in question has been severed from her for the last six years, and under the operation of self-Government. She is, however, well aware that the Portuguese are now only attempting to fill up a partial outline of the grand project they have formed in the New World, since Europe has been abandoned, and that success in one instance would only be the basis of fresh aggrandizing attempts. Still, in fact would she there lose less than ourselves, for we are actually under the enjoyment of a trade in those provinces after which the Brazil Cabinet hankers, and where the Spanish flag has long ceased to wave—a trade, we repeat, that annually consumes two millions sterling of our goods, gives employment to 60 vessels every year, furnishes us with returns essential to our wants, and that when the interior of the country is opened, will be more than tripled.

Hence then does the Portuguese aggression deeply affect British interests, and for this reason deserves a full inquiry into its nature. The Buenos Ayres Government, as early as June 1816, published a manifesto on this subject, stating, that several emigrants from the River Plate had signed a memorial, encouraging the Brazil Cabinet to attempt the projected conquest; that another had been handed to Lord BERESFORD, urging him to accept the command, and that both eventually had been forwarded to the British Government. The recal of Lord BERESFORD is said to have been the result of this measure, but the new Sovereign of the West was by no means disheartened in a project that had been long premeditated and combined, and had already cost large sums. One would have thought that a Sovereign, who by usurpation had been driven from his home in Europe, would have hesitated before he again placed his personal safety in danger, by recurring to plans similar to those of which he had nearly become the victim.

Landed, however, in the western hemisphere, a new order of things had commenced. For the first time then did King JOHN and his Ministers learn the political importance of the Brazils, compared with the corner in Europe they had just abandoned. Removed from the cabals of European politics, there they found all the elements of a powerful and extended empire. The Brazils were also situated in the centre of the great revolutions which had already begun to agitate the former dominions of Spain in America, and it was evident that the consolidation of a throne in Rio Janeiro, was the only means of extinguishing the flame of liberty which already beamed in every direction of the western hemisphere. It was therefore necessary not only to preserve, but to aggrandize, and Minister ARAUJO had the courage to conceive the project, and dared to tell his master he must spurn at the vessels England had sent to convey him back to Europe. This added he, is the only way to break the fetter imposed by the Cabinet of St. James to keep aloof from the future broils and contingencies of Europe, and what matters it that a British Envoy in Lisbon should be foiled in his expectations of welcoming the Sovereign to his long lost home.

Though scarcely known in Europe, never were designs of aggrandizement more visible than those of the Portuguese on the other side of the Atlantic. In all the phases of the La Plata revolutions, Brazil agents were discovered preparing the minds of the people for the formation of this new empire; but as the Peninsular war, the want of maturity in the project, as well as the paucity of means, prevented that Cabinet from altogether throwing aside the mask, it resolved to make a small essay, as a trial of strength. Hence, in the quality of Pacificator General, SOUSA was sent with 4000 men, at the request of the Spaniards besieged in Monte Video. An armistice, soon afterwards concluded between the latter and Buenos Ayres, rendered the presence of the Portuguese General no longer necessary; but notwithstanding the stipulations agreed on, he directed his march towards the river Uruguay, the easter boundary of La Plata, where he was repulsed. Hostilities continued, and the Buenos Ayres Government resolved to repel this aggression, by sending forward an army of 5000 men. Fearful of the consequences, the Brazil Cabinet then sent Lieut.-Colonel RADEMAKER to Buenos Ayres, to propose an armistice, guaranteeing the mutual inviolability of each other's territory, and stipulating a renewal of the commercial relations between both parties. This treaty was signed May 26. 1812, by the Independent Government; and on being ratified by the Portuguese General, he withdrew to his own lines. We know of no posterior treaty between the parties, though *The Courier* has lately given a double assurance that one exists.

Notwithstanding this retreat, the Portuguese in the New World have always preferred their relations with the Independents to those they had with the Spaniards, because the good will of the former was essential to their views, to realise which further means were necessary. The pacification of Europe, however, left at their disposal a large body of well disciplined troops, and they were called over with the certainty of success. In the mean time, numerous agents were sent out, the Buenos Ayres refugees in Rio Janeiro were courted, Portuguese crosses were given to some, and the most flattering promises held out in the contiguous provinces. The Lisbon troops were marched off to their destination, after being reviewed by General BERESFORD,; and the attack was openly pursued, notwithstanding the protest of the British and Spanish Envoys resident on the spot. Who would have been their commander, if the nomination had not been strenuously opposed, is pretty well known, but the preceding details will amply develope the views of the Portuguese Cabinet, and if they were to be realised, who would be most materially in-

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ured, since, if conquered, the provinces of La Plata could only become Brazil Colonies, or be restored back to Spain when disarmed, in case the latter should make any impression in European Portugal.

(*The Morning Chronicle, April* 24.

The Morning Post says, "BONAPARTE has of late had fourteen sentinels placed round his house, who are kept at a distance in the day-time, but draw up close towards night. The number has been increased since he attempted to make his escape in a lumber chest, which was detected, and since which he has seldom appeared out of his own house. Our informant says, that three soldiers of the 53d Regiment, who were only enlisted for seven years, and whose term had expired, came home in the Adamant, every one of whom were on guard the night the intended escape was detected."

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

LONDON:
FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1817.

Letters from Madrid of 9th, received by the Mail of yesterday, furnish us with the following communications:—

"In Barcelona a Revolution was prepared, and ready to break out on Good Friday, the 4th instant, at the head of which were to have been the illustrious and patriotic Generals, LACY and MILLANO, well known in the Peninsula War against the French. This Revolution was organized and combined for the express purpose of re-establishing the Cortes and Constitution, and the Proclamations for the effect were couched in the same terms as those of PORLIER in Galicia. The first acts were to have been the seizure of all the constituted Authorities, as well as of the strong fortresses of Figueras and Monjui, in order to make the city of Barcelona the point of union for all the troops which were to assemble and co-operate in the enterprize. The plan was, however, discovered before it was carried into effect, and in consequence of this unfortunate event, eighteen Officers of rank, and a great number of persons of distinction have been arrested. The proclamations which have fallen into the hands of Government, together with other papers relating to the project, concluded with the following exclamation—"Long live the Spanish Nation, the Constitution, the KING, and Generals LACY and MILLANO."—The latter fortunately escaped, but it is not known where they are. In other parts of the kingdom numerous arrests are daily made on this account. The prisons and castles will no longer suffice. In Malaga twelve persons of distinction were lately arrested. At Santiago in Galicia, several Officers of the garrison, one Chaplain, seven Serjeants, and many others were also thrown into prison, all implicated in another revolution that was to have broke out there, and to prevent which large bodies of troops were sent to Galicia."

The accounts of the treatment of BUONAPARTE in St. Helena, have excited, as might be expected, the keenest interest on the Continent. We mentioned in our Paper of Wednesday last, that the Pamphlet of SANTINI had been copied entire into the Official Paper of the Court of Vienna. We now extract from a Paper, which we believe to have a wider circulation than any other in Germany, some strictures on the speech of Lord BATHURST in the House of Lords, from which our readers may perceive how the conduct of our Government with regard to BUONAPARTE is viewed in Germany. We can assure them that this is far from being the only instance in which the Continental Press has expressed itself loudly against the manner in which Ministers have treated that extraordinary man.

"Should we ask an Englishman if he ever drunk Cape Wine—if this has ever been accidentally the case, he would answer without fail, 'it is d—d poor stuff.' If we should ask him again respecting Teneriffe, he would answer, 'it is very sour stuff. Lord BATHURST, in order not to raise the price of Madeira wine—which however is not very dear on the spot, which is drunk daily in very great quantities by the lowest clerks and servants of the East India Company, as it is the most suitable to a warm climate—Lord BATHURST, the friend of humanity, the magnanimous Briton, the Son of a Lord Chancellor, allows for 43 people who have voluntarily followed their Master into his wretched situation—he gives to these men, who truly are not frequently found; in a word, he gives to the servants of BUONAPARTE, who probably could all live without following BUONAPARTE, and were accustomed to better things, nothing but the most wretched beverage, nothing but *white and yellow strap*. The noble Lord allows to *them* not a drop of porter, a necessary of life in that climate for every person in want of refreshment. He adds, that he does not even allow middling wine, but merely bad wine, and of the Lords in the Upper House, not one says a word on the subject. What in all the world could it signify to the finances of England, that the few faithful servants, who voluntarily accompanied BUONAPARTE in his adversity, got daily a couple of glasses of French wine, a drink of strong beer, and a glass of stomachic wine to assist their digestion? What are we to say, when we see that in England, and among the present Administration, there are to be found men who have not courage enough to destroy their fallen enemy, as the world would speak of it, but who nevertheless have the disposition to torment him, by tormenting the men who are dear to him on account of their fidelity, and tormenting them merely because they are constant in their fidelity. So much as to the servants of BUONAPARTE, and the affected magnanimity of the British Cabinet towards them. A couple of words merely as to BUONAPARTE himself and his table. Lord BATHURST confesses that he interdicted the reading of Journals and Magazines to General BUONAPARTE, because he thought he perceived that his friends corresponded with him by means of such prints. We have heard indeed of secret means by which a correspondence could be kept up by reference to pages & lines in books; but that by means of Magazines and Journals publicly printed and read by all the world, any secret information could be communicated which the Noble Lord himself could not find out, we certainly never before heard; and people will from henceforward begin to entertain a much higher respect for Journals, when they learn that they not merely serve to expose folly and crime, to make fools more cautious, and knaves more apprehensive, but that every letter of them may have a secret prophetic meaning.

"The cruelty besides, which there is in depriving the many men who have accompanied BUONAPARTE to the desert of St. Helena of the last means of conversing with the world they left behind them, by means of the dead letter, we leave to those to determine, who in distant lands, after a long interruption, obtain a sight of the Journals of their native country. The fourteen flasks of Champaigne of which Lord BATHURST speaks, are not in the list of Captain LEWIS; and in the enumeration of Lord BATHURST there is no date, while there is one in that of the former. One of the Opposition Papers goes even so far as to affirm, that Lord BATHURST's list is but a couple of days old, and consequently is merely imaginary; that it was to leave Plymouth on board the Conqueror with the first fair wind, as a new regulation for St. Helena. But even allowing it to be genuine, is one bottle of Champaigne enough for the eleven persons who daily sit at BUONAPARTE's table? A half flask of Constantia daily for eleven persons for breakfast and desert? Would this have been believed if it had not been said by a British Lord in Parliament? God preserve us from British Ministerial Liberality! A Journalist (*The Times*) endeavours to sweeten the pill by saying—"we really believe, that if BUONAPARTE or his friends continue their complaining, he must be delivered over to the Spaniards, the Hamburgers, or any other people who have suffered the most from his blood thirsty ambition."—This Journalist seems to measure the way of thinking of others, and more especially of the Germans, after his own revengeful narrow mindedness. Whoever can allow himself to torment his fallen enemy, even supposing him as in this case the most unrelenting Tyrant, for years, purposely and methodically, proves, that he is no better than the other, and that if he had possessed the same means he would have equally abused them. The German is no executioner—he does not take a delight in slowly torturing his enemy. His indignation is rouzed, he raises his arm, lays his adversary prostrate, and even sacrifices him to his momeutary rage. But he does not hold out his hand to him, does not affect magnanimity towards him, in order to torment him for years till his latter end, and to feast on his sufferings."

There have been various remarks made on our notice of the intimation by Spain of a bargain being on foot for the surrender of Minorca to the Russians. There has been no denial of the fact, however, by the Editor of any Paper in the least habits of confidence with Government, and we believe that it cannot be denied with truth. "What aid," says *The Times*, "could Russia render to Spain in her transatlantic difficulties?"—Certainly none by naval armament; but that is not the price which Russia is called upon to pay. A diversion in Europe is considered by the Court of Madrid as highly important at this crisis. She threatens an invasion of Portugal, and calls upon us to counsel our Generals and our officers now there, that we may not implicate ourselves as parties in a war which is forced upon her.

If the Christian Confederacy shall declare that they are bound by the principle of the Alliance to protect Spain against this aggression of her neighbour, what part are we to take? It has been said (we know not with what truth), that the Allies have referred the demand for mediation made by Spain, to the Court of the Thuilleries. If so, it may easily be imagined what the decision of one branch of the House of BOURBON shall be in the case of another branch. It is in vain to attempt to shut our eyes to the objects which present themselves in the political hemisphere. They are too glaring for concealment; and Ministers will display more sagacity than they have hitherto shewn, if they can smother the dangers which are likely to spring from the hotbed of the Vienna Congress.

A Morning Paper says, "Our readers are aware, that a typhus fever is prevalent in the country. We have to mention a lamentable case of it. A great part of the noble family at Clumber Park, Nottinghamshire, are suffering by it; some it is feared, have by this time become its victims. The Duke of NEWCASTLE was in great danger on Tuesday; his confidential solicitor was sent for from London. Several of the children were also very ill. The Duchess is far advanced in her ninth pregnancy but we have had the satisfaction to hear, that the disorder had not fallen upon her.—Many of the servants are ill.

"In other parts, the disorder is chiefly prevalent in the poorer classes, whose want of nourishment has rendered them liable to it."

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

LONDON:
SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1817.

We received yesterday the Paris Papers of Tuesday last. They contain a brief statement of the projected revolutionary movement at Barcelona, of which we gave a detail yesterday. It agrees with our narrative in the main facts, but it seems put forth with the intention of giving a turn in favour of the Government of FERDINAND.

French Five per Cents, Monday, 66f. 80c.

A Dutch Mail also arrived yesterday. An account from Frankfort gives a whimsical turn to the conspiracy in Sweden, by stating that the whole story originated in the mistake of a foreign cook at an hotel, who had but little knowledge of the Swedish language, and who mistook the meaning of some words occurring in a conversation which he happened to overhear. It is said, that from the resemblance of the Swedish words signifying *marriage and to marry*, with those signifying *poisoning and to poison*, the cook fancied he heard some individuals talking of poisoning the CROWN PRINCE and his Son, when in fact they were merely conversing about a marriage; and having communicated his imagined discovery to the hotel-keeper, the latter hastened to inform the Government; and thus a dreadful conspiracy was conjured up in a moment, with as little foundation as conspiracies in other quarters.

The plan of assisting the execution of public works, by which employment may be found for the industrious classes will, we trust, receive universal approbation; and perhaps Ministers ought not to be too rigid in the securities demanded for repayment of the sums advanced, since no independent men will tie up their estates, and subject themselves to the danger of extents, by joining in securities to Government. The measure deserves the most serious consideration; as the advances ought to be made universally, so as that every part of the United Kingdom should participate in the benefit, and that precautions should be taken against jobbing. It may be rendered truly beneficial, if conducted with a view truly benevolent; and the contrary, if converted into an engine of undue influence. Ought not a Commission to be instituted of independent persons in every district, upon whose certificate the advances should be made, since so much must depend on local knowledge?

The FUNDS.—Yesterday was a holiday at the Bank, but the Stock Exchange was open, and much business done. The declaration o the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER in the House on Thursday night, respecting the issue of Exchequer Bills for the relief of the Poor, had the effect of lowering the Funds a trifle.

The Courier is pleased to term the extract that we made from the German Papers respecting the treatment of BONAPARTE a piece of *sentimental cant.* If so, its a cant that brings reproach on the name of Britain. It is the first time that it has ever been said of this country that an enemy in our power was treated with rigour. *The Courier* falsely insinuates that we were inattentive to the condition of our own countrymen when maltreated by NAPOLEON in the hour of his insolence. Our readers will do us the justice to vindicate us from such an imputation; since wherever, and by whomsoever an act of inhumanity has been prepetrated, it has become the subject of our loud and repeated execration. BONAPARTE in his abuse of power—in his wild and phrenzied ambition—in his hostility to the principles of freedom—had our abhorrence; and we have uniformly said that he did more against the deliverance of the world from tyranny, after having fought for it, than any other Conqueror. But when struck down—and when he surrendered himself to our protection—every little, mean, and grovelling insult to him in his imprisonment reflects on ourselves; and as we see, justly raises the indignation even of that portion of Europe which he most injured.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

LONDON:
MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1817.

All the late advices from the Continent concur in countenancing the apprehension that peace will not long be maintained between the Christian Powers and the Porte. Whenever aggrandisement is the question, pretences for quarrelling are easily found; and, as among the mass of important interests forgotten or compromised by our Negociators at the Congress, are to be reckoned those of European Turkey, it is easy to see what fair opportunities are afforded to Russia to carry on her views against that Power, without disturbance from the British Cabinet. It was stated some time ago, that offence had been taken by Russia on account of the present of two frigates made by the GRAND SEIGNOR to the Dey of ALGIERS. If so, we may be sure that this is one of those pretences we advert to for picking a quarrel with the Porte whenever Europe shall be sufficiently busied with other concerns to afford Russia the opportunity. Russia cannot be serious in objecting to the Head of the Mahommedan religion that he is upon good terms with his vassal, the Dey of ALGIERS.—Neither can she affect alarm at the increase of the naval power of a State (even could this term be given to the GRAND SEIGNOR's paltry present) at such a distance from her as to exclude all community of commercial or political relations. There is indeed, another point of view in which the Russian proceedings, as far as they concern the States of Barbary, may be rendered intelligible, although it is rather early for her, one would think, to throw off the mask. We allude to the neverceasing desire and *design* of that Power to re-establish herself in the Mediterranean. In the exhausted condition of Great Britain, whose Ministers have wasted in the cause of arbitrary legitimacy (which, after all, they have lost), those resources which would have enabled us at this moment to hold the balance of Europe, Russia, perhaps, may think herself safe in anticipating by a few years the natural course of her policy; and she may count the more securely upon her success by finding herself at the head of a "Christian Alliance," (as it is called), a formidable, *separate* confederacy, which Lord CASTLEREAGH had the weakness to praise before he knew what it was, and by having excluded the affairs of Turkey from the general scheme of pacification at the Congress—a manœuvre which escaped his Lordship and the other luminaries of our diplomacy. Still, however, we cannot think that with all these chances in her favour, Russia is likely to proceed immediately to the execution of her Turkish system.—Austria must first be conciliated. The British Councils, too, are not yet sufficiently-entangled in the Spanish mediation to leave Russia quite free for the prosecution of her other schemes. The mine, in short, is not yet ready to explode; in the mean time Russia is allowed to charge it at her ease, and so assume an ascendency equally destructive to our old interests in Europe, and to our hopes from the New World.

We think it fortunate Mr. VANSITTART so readily agreed to Mr. PONSONBY's suggestion for deferring a few days the consideration of his plan for relief of distressed parishes, a plan, as it is, fraught with innumerable difficulties. If two millions are to be advanced in small sums throughout the kingdom, and securities taken for repayment with interest, it is a necessary consequence that a new Board of Commissioners must be created, with all its expensive appendages of Secretaries, Clerks, and Solicitors, to receive such claims, to investigate and determine on the securities offered, to record, and deposit the documents, to enforce payment of interest, to call in the principal, to hear petitions and appeals for an extension of time; and in the end, probably, to submit a memorial to the House of the utter inability, in many parties concerned, to pay at all. If further time be given, as must inevitably be the case, some of the original borrowers may die or become bankrupt, and then the monies can only be recovered through the perplexing medium of administrators and assignees. This, however, is not the only difficulty; the parties will become what are termed Crown debtors, their persons and properties, and all those who purchase under them, will be consequently liable to the Law of Extent, and hardships and injustice of the novel practice of Extents, in Aid. In short, we can see no probable termination of the labours of such a Commission; and those having the luck to be appointed, we think may fairly calculate upon it, as an appointment for life. But this is not all, every little parish throughout the kingdom will apply for aid; the Parish Officers, with their Solicitors, must attend in person, and very considerable expences will necessarily be incurred by each district, till their respective claims and securities shall have been decided on; and the whole country will become one scene of commotion. Indeed, as loosely stated, a more crude and ill-digested scheme we never heard of, and let us ask what other operation can it have than as a circuitous and partial mode of taxation, a practical commentary upon the proverbial folly of robbing Peter to pay Paul? No—rather let a sum be *given* at once, in aid of those parishes which may suffer most from the peculiar circumstances of the times; and we think the proper criterion would be, the comparatively high assessment of poor rates during the last twelve months, or for some period prior to the publication of this intended assistance. This will prevent fraud, and contribute assistance to those who are most in need of it. The interest of one million might easily be provided by a few savings in some of our departments, and by a little more prudent management of our transactions with the Bank, to which we hope Ministers may be prevailed on to pay some attention. If the proposed aid is to be as a loan, it seems to throw the burthen of the distress upon housekeepers and other contributors to the poor rates, who alone will be liable to the repayment, and as these have already been the greatest sufferers, we think this consideration should induce Ministers to yield to our suggestion.

Upon the subject of Exchequer Bills, we shall take this opportunity of recommending Mr. VANSITTART, in his next issue, to increase the number of the smaller Bills, as this would greatly assist the inferior tradesman and others in making interest on any trifling balance in hand. There is now considerable difficulty in obtaining a bill for 100l.; and surely it would be better to pay interest in this way, than on large bills to the Bank of England, in exchange for their notes, issued without any limit, restriction, or even inquiry. Every note issued beyond the assets of the Bank, can cost no more than the materials of which it is composed, and yet, without any investigation of such assets, we legalise this paper, and charge our taxes with interest for the use of it! Such a system of folly and extravagance we believe was never equalled. Will Ministers never be inclined to consider this important subject? That it is opposed upon them by their opponents, is true, but surely they should overcome such a consideration; for if the present state of the country will not induce them to suppress these paltry and degrading jealousies, when are we ever to hope for an amelioration of our difficulties?

But to return to the proposed measure of relief to the distressed part of the community, we must repeat our assertion that it may be rendered either a national benefit, or a mere Ministerial job, according to the detail of its operation. Persons, who have had the greatest experience of Ministerial policy, do not hesitate to say they discover in the plan an admirable source of influence at a general election. The sum of a million or two placed at the disposal of Ministers, to be distributed among the necessitous, would eminently facilitate their views on certain Cities and Boroughs, as well as Counties, in the United Kingdom.—And it is thought, that if the proposal shall be sanctioned, a dissolution would soon follow.

But sincerely anxious that relief should be granted in a liberal way to the distressed districts, we shall rejoice to see a plan of distribution, prudently digested, that shall not be subject to the charge of corruption, and that shall not militate against the independence of those who may partake of national bounty.

A marriage is said to be on the tapis between the richest heiress of Great Britain, and an elegant French Count, who has been long the favourite of the polite circles of Europe.

We are happy to hear that the last accounts from Clumber give a favourable report of the Duke of NEWCASTLE. His Grace was placed in brandied sheets, as the last means of produ-

cing perspiration, and the expedient was attended by the happiest effects. A profuse perspiration came on, and the fever abated. He is now considered out of danger. The Duchess is doing well, and the children are convalescent.

The petition presented by Sir J. NEWPORT, from the city of Limerick, is very important. The facts of the case are simply these; under the Irish Election Laws, all freeholders must qualify by a rigistry at Quarter Sessions, without which they cannot vote. Now in cities and counties corporate, where the Magistrates are independent of the community at large, it is in their power, by a refusal of registry, wholly to supersede the duties and privileges of the freeholders, and to retain the powers of the return in their own hands. This is a question which affects not only Limerick, but every city and county corporate throughout Ireland, and involves such important general consequences, as we trust will induce the House of Commons to correct the evil.

In writing last Tuesday on the public distresses, we stated, that the radical grievance under which the country laboured was an overflowing population. The scale of our action has diminished; but the agents are numerous as before. Foreign contributions subsisted the armies of France; foreign commerce fed the English workman. Military contributions exist no longer, and the French troops have been disbanded. The war commerce of England has ceased with the war. Those branches of her commerce which ought to grow out of peace have sunk under the combined pressure of impolicy and taxation; and her workmen have been discharged like the French soldiers. But in France three hundred thousand soldiers have returned into a mass of twenty-five millions of inhabitants, to whose wants they make no sensible addition, and by whose great body they are long since absorbed: while here, upon a population of ten or twelve millions, above five hundred thousand individuals (others say double that amount) have been literally forced back for want of work and wages; and are no otherwise maintained than by public and private charity. By a revulsion so terrible, the absorbent powers of the community are overwhelmed. The industrious population is already saturated by the influx of unproductive matter, and the elements of society will take up no more. For this floating mass of hungry and helpless consumers of the national subsistence, we repeat, therefore, that some new channels must be opened beyond what the physical means of England only can supply. To recommend to the English a new attempt at colonization, may appear somewhat strange to those dealers in general maxims who assert that the standing error of her policy has been a too great leaning towards colonial possessions. This opinion is the more dangerous if regarded as a fixed rule of action, because it contains some portion of truth, and receives much seeming countenance from history: but to us it appears, that England has suffered from the abuse of the colonial policy—not from its adoption. The wisest and greatest nations on earth have planted the most extensive colonies: some, to throw off their surplus population, as bees send forth a young swarm. Others have in this manner tranquilized their country after a series of civil disturbances, by offering to obnoxious and discontented spirits a settlement in distant regions. The Romans colonized to secure their conquests, and owed the duration of their glorious empire to this salutary instrument of defence. If we except the first establishment of Pennsylvania, there was little of system or forethought in the British plantation of the western world. A general tendency of the restless and indigent to emigrate, from about the concluding period of the Spanish wars, gradually relieved the mother country, and led to the progressive occupation of the American coast, from the province of Virginia northwards. We showed as little wisdom in the government of these colonies, as there were traces of providence in their original formation. To deny their beneficial effects upon the commerce and industry of the nation at large, would argue extreme ignorance of well-authenticated facts. Though we have lost America for ever, we are indebted to the powerful impulse which during a century and a half she gave our trade for the commercial greatness which Great Britain has subsequently attained to. That loss must be ascribed to bad government alone; and the prodigal and sanguinary contest which preceded it, proves only that tyranny is a losing game, but says nothing whatever against the use of colonies, or the just prosecution of colonial enterprise. [*The Times,—April 5th.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

SIR,

I have not read the article in *The Times* to which your correspondent alludes in your Paper of yesterday, and in which he says "the unfortunate and the dead have again been pelted with the epithets 'bloody,' villain, &c." But I have read the publication to which no doubt that article refers, I mean Mr. Macerone's most interesting and affecting account of at least a very brave man, whose good nature and hospitality to the English who visited Naples during his Sovereignty, appear to have been forgotten, or was perhaps too well remembered by the Government of this country or its authorised or *unauthorised* agents. But I cannot help feeling proud in the conviction which Mr. Macerone expresses for himself, that some of those "personages on whom Murat smiled in his prosperity, will not feel the less disposed to accept his recollections of them, because they were dictated in an hour of misfortune." (page 91).

To return to a very slight notice of the comparison which the writer in *The Times* appears to have drawn between Charles IX. and Murat. It seems to me that he has by so preposterous a parallel done what he could to extricate the latter from the guilt which he lays to his charge, on account of what is commonly called—"the Massacre of Madrid."

Little disposed to defend or palliate cruelties of any sort, whether civil or military, I am at this moment so entirely ignorant of the exact details of that lamentable affair, that I am not prepared to do more than to consider it with the deep regret that all acts or consequences of tyranny and injustice must naturally inspire. But in compliment to the strange comparison of the writer in *The Times*, I shall go to the fair examination of it, as far as I can command the means of doing so, with a mind as impartial as that in which by accident I took up Mr Macerone's book, upon the face of which, at least from the time of the fatal retreat upon Naples, it appears to me that Murat was most sinned against than sinning.

To those who have been very justly indignant against Buonaparté for having, after his military disasters, too often abandoned his Officers and men to secure his own safety, it ought to be a subject of commendation that Murat forfeited his, by an exactly opposite conduct.—"The King concluded his reasons for persisting in his resolution (not to go on board the English ship appointed to convey him to Trieste), by observing that he had now compromised three hundred brave Officers and men, who, if abandoned by him, must inevitably become victims to the vengeance of their Government." (p. 89.)

Whatever might have been the former crimes of this man, we owe it to his misfortunes to be just to his memory. Feeling this sentiment very strongly myself, I must declare that, in my humble opinion, there is no intelligible reason for the extraordinary manner in which he was pursued and persecuted by the French Government, or by its worthy agent, the Marquis de Reviere, *except* that this very same Marquis, now Ambassador at Constantinople, would have perished on the scaffold with Georges and his accomplices, if the wife of Murat, as he himself informed Mr Macerone, had not, after being much affected by an interview which she had granted to Madame de Reviere, passionately declared to her brother that she would not leave his presence till he had granted her supplication in behalf of de Reviere. But gratitude is a painful feeling, and this execrable wretch put a price of twenty thousand francs on the head of him who had saved *his* life.

As little can I account for the unrelenting and pitiless way the unfortunate fugitives was goaded on to his last romantic and desperate attempt by the Allied Powers, and above all, I should like to know by what right the Government of Naples, affected to treat him as a subject and a traitor, by instituting a mock trial by Court Martial, on their disarmed and illustrious prisoner, with a few sentences of whose affecting letter to Mr Macerone, previous to his fatal embarkation from Ajaccio, I shall conclude for the present my observations on this most interesting publication.

"I will not accept Mr Macerone, the condition "which you are charged to offer me, I perceive nothing "in them but an absolute abdication, on the mere con"dition that I shall be permitted to exist; but in "eternal captivity, subjected to the arbitrary action "of the laws under a despotic Government. Is this "moderation? Is this justice? Is this the respect due "to an unfortunate Monarch who has been *formerly* "*acknowledged by all Europe, and who in a very critical* "*moment decided the Compaign of* 1814 *in favour of* "*those very powers*, who now, contrary to their own "interests pursue him with the overwhelming might "of their persecutions." "I have not abdicated. I "have a right to resume my throne, if God gives me "the power and the means." I shall either succeed or "terminate my misfortunes with my life. I have faced "death a thousand and a thousand times fighting for "my country, shall I not be permitted to brave it once "for myself?"

March 8th.

SUSSEX LENT ASSIZES.—HORSHAM.

TRESPASS AND EXCESSIVE BAIL.

WILLES, Esq. v. BRIDGER, Esq.—Mr. Arabyn stated, that this was an action to recover compensation in damages for conduct pursued by the defendant, in his character of a magistrate of this county, towards the plaintiff, by calling upon him without just ground, to enter into excessive sureties for keeping the peace.

Mr. Marryatt addressed the Court and Jury for the plaintiff. He observed, that Mr. Willes was a gentleman of considerable landed property in Sussex, and had found himfelf under the neccessity of bringing this action, to recover compensation for one of the most extraordinary acts of magisterial power which had ever come under his notice. To the disparagement of the defendant, he was not instructed to say one word; indeed he rather looked upon Col. Lloyd who was another magistrate of the county, as the real defendant, and he had no doubt that that gentleman would ultimately bear the expences of this proceeding.—He had only to lament that Mr. Bridger had lent himself a little too much to the inclinations of a brother magistrate. From the statement which was given to him it appeared that some dispute had arisen between Mr. Willes and Col. Lloyd, with regard to tithes, which had become the subject of a proceeding in a Court of Equity. Pending this proceeding, much ill-blood had subsisted between the parties. On the 30th of September, they happened to meet accidentally in the field, when Mr. Willes (he, Mr. Marryatt, was willing to admit) addressed Colonel Lloyd in a very warm and intemperate manner, on some supposed grievance of which he conceived he had reason to complain. On that occasion he said, (addressing himself to Mr. Lloyd) "If you will waive the law, I will pull you by the nose."—This certainly could not be considered as a breach of the peace; for here was a distinct respect manifested towards the law, unless by Col. Lloyd's permission, Mr. Willes declared that he would not break it. He (Mr. Marryatt) did not mean to justify this conduct on the part of Mr. Willes: but, at the same time he begged to deny that any ground had been given for the proceedings which were had in consequence. What were those proceedings?—Why, Col. Lloyd immediately proceeded to Mr. Bridger, his brother magistrate, and laid an information against Mr. Willes. Upon this information, Mr. Bridger issued his warrant, directing the proper constable to take and bring the body of Mr. Willes before him forthwith, at the White Horse, at Stenning. This warrant, although issued between two and three o'clock on the 30th of September, did not reach the hands of the proper constable till the next morning, when he immediately proceeded to the house of Mr. Willes, took him into custody, and conveyed him to Stenning, where they arrived shortly after two o'clock.—Mr. Lloyd was already there, and repeated before Mr. Bridger the substance of his previous information; and here again he (Mr. Marryatt) was ready to concede that Mr. Willes had acted intemperately. He told Colonel Lloyd that this statement was false, and was guilty of other offensive language. Still, however, there was no breach of the peace, nor was any ground given for the steps taken by Mr. Bridger, which were to demand of Mr. Willes to enter into a personal recognizance of 500*l.* and to provide two sureties of 250*l.* each, for his keeping the peace for two years. Mr. Willes expressed his readiness to enter into a bond to any amount, himself & a gentleman named Holmes, offered to be one of his sureties for 250*l.*—This however would not be accepted, and nothing less than two sureties would be taken, nor would Mr. Willes be allowed time to send for Mr. Prosser, a clergyman in the neighbourhood, to be his other surety. His mittimus was made out and he was actually committed to the house of Correction at Petworth for two years, or until he could find the sureties demanded. It being then too late to carry him to Petworth, the constable conveyed him to Worthing; and the next morning, in his way to the house of correction, happening to pass through Arundel, where a petty Sessions were sitting, he obtained his discharge upon Mr. Holmes and the Rev. Mr. Prosser becoming his sureties. But even here the influence of Mr. Lloyd was observable; for he was at the Sessions before Mr. Willes, and called out several of the magistrates to converse on the subject, and no doubt to influence them against Mr. Willes.—Mr. Marryatt, in continuation, observed, he had now to submit, that, in the first, there was *no* breach of the peace, and of consequence, no ground for committing the plaintiff. And in the next place, that the commitment for two years was illegal; inasmuch as no magistrate had a right to commit beyond the next Sessions. For this excess of jurisdiction, therefore, he contended his client was entitled to a verdict.

William Verrell, the constable, was now called. He proved the arrest of Mr. Willes, under the warrant issued by Mr. Bridger. The warrant was then produced. It was worded in the usual form, and, "Forasmuch as James Martin Lloyd had made oath that Wm. Willes had threatened to do him some bodily hurt, and prayed security for his person," directed the constable of the county to bring the body of the said William Willes to the White Horse, at Stenning, before Mr. Bridger, to find sureties for his keeping the peace. The witness went on to state, that he conveyed Mr. Willes to Stenning by virtue of this warrant, and there found Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Bridger. Mr. Willes was ordered to find two sureties of 250*l.* each, and to enter into a personal recognizance of 500*l.* for his keeping the peace for two years. Mr. Holmes came in afterwards, and offered to be one of his sureties; but this was refused, unless the two were present. Mr. Bridger then signed the commitment, and would not allow Mr. Willes time to send for Mr. Prosser, a clergyman in the neighbourhood, who, he said, would willingly become one of his sureties.

The commitment was now produced. In substance it stated, that William Willes had been brought before Henry Bridger, Esq. one of the Justices of the county of Sussex, and upon being required to enter into sureties to keep the peace towards James Martin Lloyd, Esq. had refused to do so, and for such refusal was committed to the House of Correction at Petworth, in the said county, there to be safely kept for two years unless he should find sureties to keep the peace towards his Majesty's subjects, and especially towards James Martin Lloyd, Esq." &c.

Witness in continuation said, that under the authority of this commitment he conveyed Mr. Willes on his way to Petworth, that night to Worthing, where he slept at the Spaniard. The next morning in passing through Arundel, the Petty Sessions being sitting, Mr. Holmes and the Rev. Mr. Prosser became his sureties, and he was discharged. Mr. Lloyd was at Arundel before them.

In cross examination by Mr. Courtop, witness admitted, that the conduct of Mr. Willes had been very violent before the magistrate. He said he would not let so insignificant a man as Lloyd take advantage of him; he was a coward and afraid of his own shadow; if he would waive the law, he would take him by the nose, and such-like expressions.

Mr. Robert Holmes heard of Mr. Willes's arrest. He followed him to Stenning. Mr. Bridger and Mr. Lloyd were both there. Before he went into the room, he heard Mr. Willes say that that which Mr. Lloyd had stated was false, and what he said was "If you will waive the law, I will pull your nose." He added, "and so I will now; if you will give me leave, I will go out of the room and do it now."—Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet. "I am not surprised that Mr. Willes should have been called on to enter into sureties under these circumstances."

Mr. Marriott. "There is no assault or breach of the peace proved, but a mere threat only to be executed by permission of the party."

Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet. "There was certainly every provocation to the commission of a breach of the peace."

The witness in continuation said he offered to be one of Mr. Willes's sureties, but was refused unless two were present. He also added that the shortest time was refused to obtain another surety altho he was sure Mr Prosser if he had been sent for would have willingly become the other. Mr. Prosser lived about 5 or 6 miles distant. In other respects this witness confirmed the constable.

The Rev. Mr. Prosser said, he should willingly have been a surety for Mr. Willes if he had been sent for. He was one of his sureties at Arundel.

Mr. William Holmes, an attorney, said, that he had made out a common bail piece, binding over Mr. Willes to keep the peace till next session; but he was desired to alter it to two years, on the ground that the sessions had no power to alter the recognizance demanded by the magistrate before whom the complaint had been made.

Mr. Courtop now addressed the Jury for the defendant, and said that it was a matter of perfect indifference to him which way the verdict went in this case, as the characters of Mr. Bridger and Mr. Lloyd stood upon too firm a foundation to be in the slightest degree tarnished by any thing which could happen on the present occasion. He should be enabled to prove, that had Mr. Bridger neglected to take the steps which he had done, he might have become responsible in the deepest manner for his negligence. Indeed in viewing the way in which Mr. Willes had acted, he could not but say that it was a kindness upon the part of Mr. Bridger to protect him from the consequences of his own rashness. It had been admitted on the part of the plaintiff himself that he had been guilty of the grossest and most violent conduct.

Mr. Serj. Bosanquet. I apprehend the question is reduced to the simple fact of the legality of the recognizance demanded.

Mr. Courtop addressing himself to this point, denied the proposition of his learned friend, that magistrates had not the power to require sureties beyond the next sessions, and referred him to the commission of the justice of peace itself, and to the authority of Mr. Justice Hawkins, from whence it would be seen, that the magistrate had the power to commit until the sureties demanded were found, without any limitation of time, (I Hawkins, c. 60. s. 15.) The learned counsel quoted other authorities (Dalton, 275. 276.) in support of the same doctrine; from whence he concluded, that a justice of peace may take recognizauce and bind a party to keep the peace for one year, or for a longer duration, or even for life.

Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet suggested whether it might not be better to save this point for discussion in another place.

Mr. Marriott said, he was very willing to adopt this course.

Mr. Courtop then addressed himself to the question of damages, and said, the utmost damage which the plaintiff could have sustained, was the expence of his journey to Arundel, which was very trifling. He afterwards called

Mr. Charles Marshall, who proved the violence by which Mr. Willes' conduct was characterised before the magistrates at Stenning. Mr. Willes said, "Mr. Lloyd wanted only to shield his nose, he was afraid of having his carcase mauled, he was a coward"—and such-like expressions.

The information of Mr. Lloyd was then put in: it stated that the informant was in great fear of corporeal violence from Mr Willes, and demanded protection. It added, that the informant was not actuated from malice in this demand, but from bodily fear.

Witness, in continuation, said he never heard a man so grossly abused as Mr. Lloyd was by the plaintiff.

Mr. Lloyd expressed a desire to be examined, but Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet said his evidence was not admissible.

Mr. Marriott having replied,

Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet said, that as the question of law in this case had been reserved, it only remained to decide what quantum of damages the plaintiff was entitled to for the injury he was supposed to have sustained. For his own part, he could only say that Mr. Bridger, as a magistrate, viewing what had occurred in his own presence, for the preservation of the peace was bound to call upon Mr. Willes to enter into recognizances, provided he did so regularly. If he had not done so, he would have abandoned his duty as a magistrate. The Jury would give their verdict, subject to the opinion of the Court above, as to the regularity of the recognizance required.—The Jury, after a short consultation, found a verdict for the plaintiff, subject to the point reserved. Damages, 40s. Costs, 40s.

Advertisement.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE will sell by Public Auction on Thursday the 4th Instant at Girgaum beyond the Police Office in the House of JAMSETJEE NANABHOY, various Household Furniture, Silver Plated Glass & Queens Ware &c. &c. also a strong handsome Europe Buggy &c. &c.

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Bombay, 3d September 1817.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, 3d September, 1817.

MUSIC.

HISTORY OF MOZART'S REQUIEM.

To the Editor of the Literary Gazette.

Mr. Editor, As Mozart's Requiem has met with universal applause in one of the late Oratorios, a few historical particulars respecting this masterpiece of music may be of sufficient interest to find a place in your LITERARY GAZETTE.

You need not doubt the authenticity of the inclosed anecdotes. The source whence I received them, is Leben des Kapellmeister's W. G. Mozart, aus original quellen beschrieben von f. Niemtscneck, 4to: Prag. 1798. (pag. 31—35.) which I think, is the best and most authentic Biography of this great composer.

I remain, &c. A.

The history of Mozart's last masterpiece, his unequalled Requiem, is as mysterious as remarkable. A short time before the Emperor Leopold's coronation at Prague, as King of Bohemia, Mozart one evening received an anonymous letter by an unknown messenger, which, besides many flattering expressions, contained the question, whether he would engage in composing a mass for the dead, for what remuneration, and in what time? Mozart, who never used to engage in any thing without the consent of his wife, communicated immediately the letter to her, and manifesting his wish to try his genius for once in this kind of composition, they easily agreed, that he should undertake the composition of the Requiem. He therefore answered by the unknown messenger, that he was willing to compose a Requiem, fixing a remuneration, but not the time, in which he would engage to finish it. A few days after, the same messenger returned, delivered the agreed-for remuneration, with the remark, that having been so very moderate in his demand, he might be assured, that as soon as he had finished it, he should receive a farther remuneration of double that sum: as to the time, it was entirely left to his own pleasure.

In the mean time, Mozart received the honourable and lucrative commission to compose an Opera Seria for the Emperor's coronation at Prague, which, as Mozart had a great predilection for the Bohemians, he eagerly accepted. Just as he was in the act of stepping into his post-chaise with his wife, in order to go to Prague, the unknown messenger presented himself, and tapping him courteously on the shoulder, asked him—how it would be with the Requiem under the present circumstances? Mozart explained to him the urgency of this present journey, assuring him at the same time, that after his return the Requiem should be his first occupation. With this answer the messenger went away quite satisfied. It was at Prague that Mozart first began to feel the disease, which in little more than a year afterwards deprived the world of the greatest composer who ever existed: his colour was very pale; but his spirits were as lively and entertaining as ever. On his return to Vienna, he began immediately his Requiem, and worked with great interest and attention: but the state of his health continuing to decline, he was seized with a great dejection of spirits, and even began to think that his death was not very distant. One day as he was taking an airing with his wife in the Prater, he was overpowered by his melancholy presentiments:—"I feel," said he, "that I must die; and have only a short time left to live: I am sure they have given poison to me: I am almost convinced of it!" This was indeed a suspicion, which Mozart entertained even till his death. It is true, that he had many and some very dangerous enemies, chiefly amongst the Italian composers and artists, who before his time had been the only admiration of the public, and who now were scarcely observed by the side of this luminous prodigy in music. The envy and hate of these miscreants went so far, that when his incomparable Opera le Nozze di Figaro was first represented at the Italian Opera-House at Vienna, the principal performers endeavoured, by purposely singing false notes, to spoil the effect of the finest airs, and consequently of the whole Opera. Mozart, in despair at seeing his productions so shamefully disfigured, burst into the box of the Emperor, who was present himself, and complained of the vile trick played to him; upon which his Majesty sent a serious message to the singers, reminding them of their duty, and threatening them with his disgrace; and it was only by that means that was saved the reputation of this fine Opera, which ever since has proved a favorite with the musical world.

But to return to our Requiem; Mozart continued with his usual love of his profession, to work on the composition of it, often repeating: "I fear, I fear, I am writing my own Requiem;" and his affectionate wife, seeing his melancholy state of mind returning, thought it necessary to apply for medical advice, and actually took from him the composition of the Requiem, which she looked at as the cause of his depression. She had, indeed, soon the satisfaction to see him recovering: but alas! the joy was of short duration, and soon he relapsed into his old disease, which in a few weeks proved his death. Mozart was resigned to his fate, but could not help sometimes lamenting, that being just on the point to enjoy tranquilly his life and his art, he was obliged to leave both. On the very day of his death, he asked for his Requiem, remarked that his prediction had been true, and wished to hear some parts performed at his bed-side: this wish was complied with; he had the satisfaction of admiring and finding relief and consolation in his own production; and he ceased to breathe a few hours after.

Not quite an hour after his death, and even before the news of it was supposed to be known beyond the doors of the house, the unknown messenger was announced, demanding the MS. of the Requiem, imperfect as it was; it was of course delivered to him; and never since was he heard of, in spite of all inquiries, and of the wish publicly expressed by the family of the deceased, to know the name of this mysterious admirer of Mozart's genius. A considerable time elapsed; the Requiem was not published, nor any where performed; and the fear began to arise, that by the whim of some unknown enthusiast, this last masterpiece of Mozart might be lost to the public. Fortunately M.'s widow was able to find out the original and much corrected copy in M.'s own hand-writing; and from this it was soon afterwards published. Mozart died in the night of the 5th Dec. 1791, in the 35th year of his age, universally lamented and admired as a composer, as a man, and as a companion.

THE LITTLE ORPHAN OF WILNA.

(*From the Chronique de Paris, imprimée a Londres.*)

I was at Wilna, without resource: I can however flatter myself with having done some good: it is not always wealth that procures that gratification.

As my health was not affected by so much trouble and fatigue, I was able to assist those, who, less fortunate than myself had sunk under illness or the effects of the frost. An officer witnessing the attention I paid them, fancied I possessed so much sensibility that he might entrust me with a child that he had just taken up from the snow, at the moment when its parents perished.—"Take care of it, said he, you that are so good." "I should most willingly but alas! I am quite destitute, what would you have me do with it?" "What you do with all these unfortunate beings, take care of it." "My care cannot procure it the means of existence." "It will comfort it, however," said M. de P** looking at me with expression; "we will unite in doing the little that is in our power." "It will be the widow's mite," said I. Every eye was filled with tears, when our little companion in misfortune was brought in. It was a beautiful little girl about two years and half or three years old; she could speak very little. One of her feet was nearly frozen; I had already cured many people with a very simple remedy, the juice of potatoes; I employed it with her and succeeded in restoring her to health. The day she was committed to my charge, I went to the house of Marshal K***, I there met his son in law the Prince G***, "Do you know," said I, "what has happened to me? You remember the play of "La Banqueroute du Savetier" (the cobler's bankruptcy) at Brunet's, who finds two children exposed at his door, while he is lamenting that he has not the means of supporting one of his own? Well that is just my history. As soon as I have no longer any thing for myself, I find a child to take care of"—"How! a child!"—"Alas! yes, a lovely little creature found on the snow by a compassionate man, who brought it to me like a little bird," The Prince laughed heartily.—"I must tell that to the Marshal, it will amuse him very much.—"Yes, 'tis very pleasant: but have the goodness to tell me what I am to do with it and with myself." "Come," said he, "we shall see about it." The marshal, who is one of the best men in the world, after having laughed at my adventure, gave me three hundred roubles; "Make use of this," said he, "for the present, and we shall see what is to be done afterwards." Prince G*** gave me two hundred, and I returned in great spirits to inform my friends of my good fortune. I employed myself in arranging the dress of my little Nadiezda (which in the Russian language signifies destiny) and made her quite handsome to present to the marshal. A beautiful face always increases the interest one feels: happy are those who can turn it to the advantage of innocence or virtue in misfortune. It will easily be imagined that she was well received [illegible] much interest. Every possible inquiry had been made in order to procure some information respecting her parents, but without success. It is to be presumed they were among the number of the dead that surrounded her, & who had perished a very little while before from fatigue and hunger. As the little deaf was still breathing, it was an almost imperceptible movement that she made which induced the officer to dismount and wrap her in his fur. She was only benumbed with the cold, but the greatest management was necessary for some days in feeding her, for she had been forced to suffer like others, but in a short time her little stomach was accustomed to bear food. I was greatly embarrassed about what I should do with her, when I should be obliged to travel, for my own life was so uncertain, and the winter so unusually severe, that it was impossible to carry her with me; and I neither could nor would abandon her. Prince G*** relieved me once more from this embarrassment: he was acquainted with a German woman, that was under obligations to him, and for whom he had obtained a passport to return to her own country—A female relation of mine was living in the same town, and the Prince assured me that this woman would undertake the charge of the child, and to place her in safety in the hands of my relation, with a letter from me desiring her to take care of her till my return. "We will pay her expences," and I will be answerable for her." She acquitted herself in short, of this commission, in the most satisfactory manner. At ease on this point, I kept her with me till the moment of her departure and of mine; and when the hour of separation arrived I experienced the most painful sensations; for children are at all times interesting; but how greatly does misfortune at that age add to our sympathy towards them!*

Madame Fusil, 45 Dean Street, Soho.

THE CELEBRATED DOG MUNITO.

This animal shares, with *Madame Augot*, *Aureng-Zeb*, *and the Pied de Mouton*, the honour of attracting the notice of all the brilliant society of Paris. This *learned dog*, who holds his public sittings at the entrance of the *Courdes Fontaines*, can read, write, cast accounts, play at dominos, distinguish colours, and perform tricks with cards. The Norman *Gaspard* † does not conceal the ace of spades with more dexterity than *Munito*; he has as much penetration in discerning colours as any of our political chemists; the frequenters of the *Café Dufils* are not more ready in distinguishing *double sixes* and *double blanks*; he adds, subtracts, and multiplies, with the rapidity of a *Barune* or a *Tercaret*. Finally, this wonderful animal is as familiar with orthography and the rules of syntax as many of our manufacturers of melo-dramas, or authors of Vaudevilles.

The *Sieur Castelli*, the skilful instructor of *Munito*, declares, that in the education of his pupil, "he has uniformly adopted the precepts laid down by the wisest and most learned writers for the education of children; that he never either struck him, or spoke to him in anger; that he constantly employed a method which was progressive, and appropriated to his powers, and that by caresses and rewards, he induced him to do what he wished. Finally, by means of good management, *chesnuts*, and kind treatment, he taught him and made him repeat daily all that he now knows." Excepting the *chesnuts*, which are not mentioned by philosophers in their principles of education, it may be said:

Le fameux chien Munito
Entend, lit, écrit et compte;
Au piquet, au domino,
Il efface Monsieur Comte,
S'il nous fait voir du nouveau,
C'est la faute de Rousseau;
Si son Maître l'éclaire,
C'est la faute de Voltaire.

Exclusive of *Munito*, we have learned horses and Canary-birds, stags who descend in parachutes, apes who perform the military exercise, &c. &c. If this should continue, brutes will in time possess all wit, and men of wit degenerate to the level of brutes.

LITERATURE.

COLMAN'S ECCENTRICITIES.

The third Poem entitled "Mr. Champernoune," contains very little of any kind of wit, and is undeserving of notice.

The fourth, "The Luminous Historian, or Learning in Love," is a versification of the well known story of Mr. Gibbon's adventure with a blue-stocking Lady of Switzerland; when that celebrated writer is said to have been unable to rise from his knees, after the declaration of his passion, without the assistance of some footmen, who were called in for the purpose.

In vain they question'd;—for the Fair pursue'd
Her prattle, which on literature flow'd;
Now change'd her author, now her attitude,
And much more symmetry than learning show'd.
Eudoxus watch'd her features while they glow'd,
Till passion burst his puffy bosom's bound;
And, rescuing his cushion from it's load,
Flounce'd on his knees, appearing like a round,
Large fillet of hot veal, just tumble'd on the ground.

Could such a Lover be with scorn repuls'ed?
Or, no!—disdain befitted not the case;
And Agnes, at the sight, was so convulse'd,
That tears of laughter trickle'd down her face.
Eudoxus felt his folly, and disgrace;—
Look'd sheepish,—nettle'd,—wish'd himself away;—
And, thrice he tried to quit his kneeling place;
But Fate, and Corpulency, seem'd to say,
Here's a Petitioner that must for ever pray!

"*Mon Dieu!*" said Agnes, "what absurd distress!"
"How long must you maintain this posture here?"
"Ah! *that*," he sigh'd, "depends on the success"
"Of your endeavours, more than mine, I fear."
"Get up I cannot, by myself, 'tis clear:"—
"But, though my poor pretensions you despise,"
"Full many a man is living, Lady dear!"
"Whose talent, as a Lover, rather lies"
"In readiness to kneel, than readiness to rise."

Again he strain'd, again he stuck like wax,
While Agnes tugg'd at him, in various ways;
But he was heavier than the Income Tax,
And twenty times more difficult to raise,
She fear'd that Scandal would the story blaze;
Yet, hopeless, rang the bell;—the Servant came,
And eye'd the prostrate Lover with amaze:
Then heave'd upon his legs the Man whose name
Is lifted up so high by never-dying Fame.

Even when the wit is *without* coarseness we do not take much pleasure in the ridicule of the personal infirmities of any, much more of a man otherwise admirable

---

ROWLEY POLEY, GAMMON AND SPINAGE

A Frog he would a begging go,
"Heigh! ho!" says CROAKER;
A Frog he would a begging go,
His coat thread-bare and his pocket low,
With his quibbling, scribbling, croaking, joking,
"Heigh! says ANTHONY CROAKER.

So off he with his hat in his hand,
"Heigh! ho!" says CROAKER;
Lo! off he set with his hat in his hand,
And he cross'd the channel for Old England,
With his quibbling, scribbling, &c.

He wrote a book—it was very flat;
"Heigh!" says CROAKER!
He wrote a book, it was very flat,
And he made very little by selling that,
With his quibbling, scribbling, &c.

He wrote another, and it was dull—
"Heigh! ho!" says CROAKER!
He wrote another, and it was dull,
Says he "they 'll think I'm a great numskull"!
With my scribbling, quibbling, &c.

At last he came to a *little* old house,
"Oh ho!" says CROAKER;
At last he came to a little old house,
And there he met with a *rat* and a mouse,
With "good of the nation," "ratification,"
Well done, ANTHONY CROAKER!

The rat stood up and gave him his paw,
"Your servant, Sir" says CROAKER;
The rat stood up, and gave him his paw,
Says the rat, "I hear you 're skilled in the law"
With your quibbling, scribbling, croaking, joking,
And they call you Mr. CROAKER.

Now, says Froggy, my fortune's made,
And I'll be the great Squire CROAKER!
Now says Froggy, my fortune's made,
But I'll still do a little in book-making trade,
With my scribbling, quibbling, &c.

So he turned Reviewer, and, Lord, how he wrote!
"Scout'em, and flout'em," says CROAKER,
He turned Reviewer, and raved and wrote,
But was always *too proud* to take a bank note
For his scribbling, quibbling, croaking, & joking
Generous ANTHONY CROAKER!!

Now all ye Frogs, when you write your books,
Beware of *Anthony Croaker*,
Now all ye frogs, when ye write your books,
Take care of the Frog with the lean sharp looks,
With his quibbling, scribbling, croaking, joking,
Good morning Mr. Croaker!

RANÆRATTICUS.

[*Morning Chronicle.*]

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* This interesting historical fact written with a simplicity more desirable than art, is extracted from "*L'Incendie Moscou*," a work now in the press.

† A character in a new comedy lately brought out in Paris, entitled *Les deux Gaspards*, of which we gave an account in a former Number.

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